

COS

CORSELET. *n. f.* [*corselet*, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, some a corselet bright. *Fairfax, b. i.*
They last, they foil, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corselets, and their thinnest parts explore. *Dryd. Fab.*
But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which, in battle's heat,
Against their very corselets beat. *Prior.*

CORTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland, (all these little glands together make the cortical part of the brain) terminating in two little vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CORTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CORTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticofus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Diët.*

CORVETTO. *n. f.* The curvet. See **CURVET**.

You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Placham on Drawing.*

CORUSCANT. *adj.* [*corusco*, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCATION. *n. f.* [*coruscatio*, Latin.] Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound. *Bacon's Natural History, N.º. 114.*

We may learn that sulphureous steams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton's Opt.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,
And bold tornado's bluster in the sky. *Garth's Dispensatory.*

CORYMBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Latin.] Garnished with branches of berries. *Diët.*

CORYMBIFEROUS. *adv.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added those a-kin hereto, such as scabious, teasel, thistle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORYMBEUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]

It in general signifies the top of any thing; but amongst the ancient botanists it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy, or the like: amongst modern botanists it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold; and therefore Mr. Ray makes one genus of plants to be such as have a compound discous flower, without any downy wings to carry off their seeds. *Quincy.*

COSYMONANCY. *n. f.* [from *cosmon*, a sieve, and *anancia*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theocritus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown. *Chambers.*

COSICANT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSHERING. *n. f.* [Irish.]

Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home. *Davies.*

COSIER. *n. f.* [from *cosier*, old Fr. to sew.] A butcher. *Hammer.*

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cosier* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

COSINE. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSMETICK. *adj.* [*cosmetikos*,] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* pow'rs. *Pep.*

COSMICAL. *adj.* [*cosmos*,]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.*

COSMICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmical*.] With the sun; not acronychally.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMOGONY. *n. f.* [*kosmogon*, and *gon*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*kosmogon* and *graphe*.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

Thus the ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the East and Western hemisphere; that is, the first term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

COSMOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *cosmography*.] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmographical*.] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

This it doth more plainly upon the terrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 2.*

COSMOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*kosmogon* and *graphe*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world, distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South's Sermons.*

COSMOPOLITAN. *n. f.* [*kosmos* and *politis*.] A citizen of the *COSMOPOLITE*. } world; one who is at home in every place.

COSSET. *n. f.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woful teen,
I shall thee give yond *cosset* for thy pain. *Spenser's Poet.*

COST. *n. f.* [*keft*, Dutch.] As this word is found in the remotest Teutonic dialects, even in the islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *costa*; though it is not unlikely that the French *coûter* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shakespeare.*

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vaster fabrics, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*,
he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revolted Mortimer. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? or hath he given us
any gift? *2 Sa. xix. 42.*

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
Put poor nature to such *cost*?
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. *Crowfoot.*

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common *cost*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *costs* I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *costs* over true. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

To *COST*. *v. n. pret. cost*; *particip. cost*. [*coûter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

COSTAL. *adj.* [*costa*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes, many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilinear; and many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

COSTARD. *n. f.* [from *cofter*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and, if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard* mongers, gratiers, or fell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

COSTIVE. *adj.* [*constipatus*, Lat. *coûsté*, French.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excretions of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brains indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His case appears to me like honest Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; unpermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

COSTIVENESS.

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COSTIVENESS.

COT

COSTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *costive*.] The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and menses into all parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke on Education, sect. 23.*

COSTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *costly*.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney, b. i.*

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Glanville's Scept. Preface.*

COSTLY. *adj.* [from *cost*.] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Leave for a while thy *costly* country-seat;
And to be great indeed, forget
The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the face of the earth, when completed. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Waddington's Nat. History.*

COSTMARTY. *n. f.* [*costus*, Latin.] An herb whose flowers are naked, and of a yellow colour, growing in umbels on the top of the stalks: the leaves are intire, and crenated about the edges.

COSTREL. *n. f.* [supposed to be derived from *cofter*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT. } At the end of the names of places, come generic-
} rally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage.

COT. *n. f.* [*cot*, Sax. *cwt*, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant,
Which in her *cot* she daily practised. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 6.*

Besides his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on sale; and at our sheep *cot* now,
By reason of his absence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himself stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cots* for flocks. *2 Chron. xxxii. 28.*

My feeble goats,
With pains I drive from their forsaken *cotes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies:
The crochets of their *cot* in columns rise;
The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;
The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold. *Dryden's Baucis and Philemon.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

COT. *n. f.* An abridgement of *coitquean*.

COTANGENT. *n. f.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To *COTE*. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *To leave behind*, *To over pass*.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *coted* far his
fields. *Chapman's Iliads.*

COTEMPORARY. *adj.* [*cot* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the same time; cotaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

COTLAND. *n. f.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *n. f.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who buies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for *cot*. —
Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the sexes should keep within its particular bounds. *Addison's Freeholders, No. 38.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-peck'd; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Add. Spect.*

COTTAGE. *n. f.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph. ii. 6.*

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